

5 *Ireland vol 5,*

T H E  
RESOLUTIONS  
O F T H E  
*House of Commons*

I N  
*IRELAND,* *K*

Relating to the  
Lord-Chancellor P H I P S,  
E X A M I N E D;

W I T H  
R E M A R K S  
O N T H E

Chancellor's Speech.

By a Member of the House of Commons  
i n I R E L A N D.

---

*Is there not some chosen Curse, some hidden  
Thunder in the Stores of Heaven, red  
with uncommon Wrath, to blast the Man  
who owes his Greatness to his Country's  
Ruin. Addison's Cato.*

---

L O N D O N:  
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House of Commons

1947

Land-Christen

1918

U T I W

REMEMBER



Chancellor's Speech.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE  
PREFACE  
TO THE  
READER:

**T**HE following Sheets coming to me Post from Ireland about Ten Days ago, I thought I could not oblige the Publick more, than by putting them in the Press; the rather, because on the Perusal I found, that most People in Britain have a different Notion of the Parties in Ireland from what they really are. It is this that procures the Lord Chancellor  
so

## ii      The Preface

*So many Coffee-House Champions :  
Every Tory thinking himself ob-  
liged to vindicate him, because of the  
Cause: But I persuade my self that,  
after the Reading of this Tract,  
there is not an honest Tory in  
Britain, but will be more back-  
ward in his Justification. What,  
though Sir Constantine has de-  
served well from some of the To-  
ries, for his zealous Adhering to  
Doctor Sacheverell on the Trial;  
is that Action sufficient to atone  
for any consequent Mismanagement  
of his? Or is He, or even the  
Doctor, to be put in Competition  
with the whole Protestant Interest  
in the Kingdom of Ireland? That  
Interest, the Irish Commons seem  
to think, is in a declining Con-  
dition under the Chancellor's Ad-  
ministration: The Race of Men  
whom*



## to the Reader.    iii

*whom he discourages, are all of English Extraction; whilst the O-----s the M-----cks, and the Descendants from the Murderers of Forty One, meet with his Encouragement and Favour; and from thence take all Opportunities to insult the English Protestants: This they do under the specious Pretence of being Tories; but the Tories in Ireland are widely different from the Tories here: There they are barefaced and avowed Jacobites; whilst those that are called the Whigs, are Honest, Loyal, Protestants, firm Sticklers for the present Establishment both in Church and State. But I will not prepos-  
sess the Reader farther, but refer him to the following Tract.*

Jan. 10.

T H E

# to the Reader.

When the difference was all of the  
glorious Extraction, which the O-  
ther M-... and the D-...  
from the M-... of Forty One  
more with his Ex-... and  
Ex-... and from there take  
Opportunities to make the Progress  
Progress: This they do under the  
pretence of being Tories;  
but the Tories in fact are really  
different from the Tories here; These  
are the English and named Jacob  
... whilst those that are called  
the Tories, are Whigs; and these  
Tories, from their for the pro-  
per Establishment both in Church  
and State. But I will not argue  
less the Reader further, but refer  
him to the following Treatise.

E. H. E.



THE  
RESOLUTIONS  
OF THE  
COMMONS OF IRELAND  
EXAMINED, &c.

**T**HE Resolutions of the House of Commons of *Ireland*, in relation to Chancellor *Phipps*, are the Subject of every Conversation. And most People, without examining, applaud or censure them by the Prejudice of their Party. For my Part I profess my self disengag'd from all such Prejudices; but am resolv'd throughly to consider that Affair before I determine any thing.

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The Resolutions of the House of Commons, relating to this Affair, are as follows.

Resolved, That the Right Honourable Sir *Constantine Phipps*, Knight, Lord High Chancellor of *Ireland*, having represented *Edward Lloyd* as an Object of Her Majesty's Mercy, and as not having an evil Design in publishing the said Libel, in order to obtain a *noli prosequi* on the Indictment against him, acted therein contrary to his Duty, and contrary to the Protestant Interest of this Kingdom.

Resolved, That it appears to this House, that the said Sir *Constantine Phipps*, Lord High Chancellor of *Ireland*, in a Speech made by him on the 16th of *January* 1712. to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of *Dublin*, being then one of the Lords Justices of *Ireland*, did take upon himself, by declaring his Opinion, to pre-judge the Merits of the Cause then depending between Her Majesty and *Dudley Moore*, Esq; and thereby to influence the Aldermen, some of whom are constantly returned on Juries in the Causes of Importance of that City.

Re-

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, humbly to beseech Her to remove the Right Honourable Sir *Constantine Phipps*, Knight, Lord High Chancellor of *Ireland*, from his Place of Lord High Chancellor of this Kingdom, for the Peace and Safety of Her Protestant Subjects of this Kingdom.

These Resolutions, and more particularly the *Second*, with the said Chancellor's Speech, shall be the Subject of the present Examination; and after having fairly laid before my Readers the Speech, I shall make the Observations that naturally occur thereon with Reference to the above Resolutions; and without straining the Sense or Words of the Chancellor, either in his Favour or Prejudice, we shall see whether he is guilty of what the Commons have alledg'd against him, That *he took on him to pre-judge the Merits of the Cause, or not.*

The Speech was as follows.



*My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen,*

‘ **W**E fend for you by Her Maje-  
 ‘ sty’s special Command ; ’tis to  
 ‘ let you know Her Majesty takes No-  
 ‘ tice, That there are many scandalous  
 ‘ and seditious Libels and Pamphlets  
 ‘ daily disperfed in this City : And  
 ‘ therefore Her Majesty commands your  
 ‘ Lordship, the Aldermen, and other  
 ‘ Magiftrates, to use their utmoft En-  
 ‘ deavours to fuppreff and prevent fuch  
 ‘ seditious Libels, to caufe the Authors  
 ‘ and Publishers of ’em to be appre-  
 ‘ hended and punish’d. We are very well  
 ‘ affured of your Lordship’s Loyalty to  
 ‘ Her Majesty, and of your Zeal for  
 ‘ Her Service ; and therefore don’t in  
 ‘ the leaft doubt the Performance of  
 ‘ your Duty in this or any other Re-  
 ‘ fpect. You are likewise directed by  
 ‘ Her Majesty, to enquire into the Fo-  
 ‘ mentors of the late Diforders in this  
 ‘ City,

‘ Your Lordship remembers the laft  
 ‘ Riot committed in the Play-Houfe on  
 ‘ his late Majesty’s Birth-Day, a Day  
 ‘ that we fhall be as ready as any  
 ‘ Perfons in the World to celebrate  
 ‘ with

‘ with all the Respect and Honour due  
 ‘ to the Memory of that great Prince.

‘ But when Things are come to  
 ‘ that pass, that Gentlemen think the  
 ‘ best way to commemorate his late  
 ‘ Majesty is, by affronting her present  
 ‘ Majesty, and insulting Her Authority.

‘ When Gentlemen (whose Educati-  
 ‘ on should teach ’em better) shall take  
 ‘ upon them, in Defiance of Authority,  
 ‘ to speak a Prologue, which has been  
 ‘ forbid by the Government two Years  
 ‘ successively; a Prologue, that sounds  
 ‘ an Alarm, and invites her Majesty’s  
 ‘ Subjects to make War against those  
 ‘ with whom her Majesty thinks fit to  
 ‘ make a Peace, and to take up Arms  
 ‘ to drive the King of *Spain* out of  
 ‘ those Dominions which her Majesty,  
 ‘ by her Articles of Peace, has stipula-  
 ‘ ted he shall enjoy; I say, when Gen-  
 ‘ tlemen carry things to this Heighth,  
 ‘ ’tis time for the Government to ex-  
 ‘ ert themselves in Defence of her Ma-  
 ‘ jesty’s Authority: For what is this  
 ‘ but to rob her Majesty of that Part  
 ‘ of her Prerogative which was always  
 ‘ allow’d Her by the worst of her Ene-  
 ‘ mies, The Power of making Peace  
 ‘ and War, which was an Offence of  
 ‘ that

' that Magnitude, that we thought it  
 ' our Duty to lay it before the Queen,  
 ' and this her Majesty is greatly of-  
 ' fended at; yet She is pleas'd in Judg-  
 ' ment to remember Mercy, and hath  
 ' commanded us to single out the most  
 ' flagrant Offender, and to prosecute  
 ' him with the utmost Severity of Law;  
 ' but is graciously pleased to discharge  
 ' the rest from any farther Prosecution.

' We shall be sure to pay Obedience  
 ' to her Majesty's Command; and we  
 ' hope in this, and all other Causes,  
 ' where her Majesty is concern'd, the  
 ' Sheriffs will take Care to return un-  
 ' derstanding Juries, that know their  
 ' Duty, and the Obligation of an Oath,  
 ' Men of such Integrity and Loyalty,  
 ' as will take Care her Majesty has  
 ' equal Justice with her Subjects, and  
 ' that is all which is desired.

' And it is to be hoped, that it will  
 ' not seem hard that her Majesty should  
 ' expect Justice from a City which par-  
 ' takes so liberally of her Bounty.  
 ' There is another thing which we re-  
 ' commend to you:

' Which is, the preventing publick  
 ' Mass being said contrary to Law, by  
 ' Priests not registred, or that will not  
 ' take

‘ take the Abjuration-Oath, or are otherwise disabled from officiating.

‘ We have more than ordinary Reason to press this, because we suffer by your Neglect.

‘ The Country generally make the City their Pattern, and, after your Example, become negligent of their Duty in this respect; for being ask’d, why they permit publick Mass to be said? the Answer is, ’Tis done in *Dublin*, and as they are inform’d, by the Approbation of the Government, for else it would not be done; and why should they be more officious than others?

‘ There are very good Laws to prevent this, and we have issued a Proclamation for the due Execution of those Laws, and have charg’d it in the most pressing Terms we could; and we now recommend it to you again; That if there be any Neglect of that kind for the future, the People may know at whose Door to lay it.

The Speech is usher’d in with a special Command from the Queen, to incite the Magistrates to suppress scandalous



dalous and seditious Libels. I believe, that her Majesty's Commands were equally to the Chancellor, and if so, it's something odd that he should insist that other People should do their Duty, whilst he neglects his own. What signifies the Efforts of the Lord-Mayor and Justices of Peace, whilst the chief Magistrate becomes the Advocate for the most vile and scandalous Libeller in the Kingdom, and arrests the Laws by a *Noli prosequi* in his Favour. This may be Mercy, but how far that Mercy is consistent with Justice, or even with the Chancellor's Speech, I shant determine.

But to proceed: The next thing he comes to is, to remind his Lordship of a Riot committed in the Play-House on the Birth-Day of the late King, and this is what the Commons call pre-judging the Cause. Let's see what the Words will bear, that Part of the Speech, without the least Alteration of the Sense, and very little of Words, will run thus.

My Lord, I have all the Respect in the World for the Memory of the late King *William*, but things are now come to that pass, that you can't commemorate



rate him, but by affronting her present Majesty, and insulting her Authority.

I tell you, that the Gentlemen who would have spoken the Prologue on that Day, did it in Defiance of Authority, and are guilty of sounding an Alarm, and inviting her Majesty's Subjects to make War against those with whom her Majesty thinks fit to make Peace, and to take up Arms to drive the King of *Spain* out of those Dominions which her Majesty has stipulated he shall enjoy. When things are at this Height, it's time for the Government to exert it self; for this is robbing her Majesty of her Prerogative of making Peace and War.

Her Majesty is offended at this, but She's so merciful as to forgive all but one. There's therefore one *Dudley Moore*, whom we single out as the most flagrant Offender, and we are determin'd to prosecute him with the utmost Violence of the Law.

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But since the Law requires in these Cases, that there should be Jury, we therefore hope, that the Sheriffs will return such *Loyal* Men as will do Justice to her Majesty.

And it's hoped, that it wont seem hard to you that her Majesty should **EXPECT** Justice from a City, which partakes so Liberally of her Bounty.

This is what the Commons call pre-judging of the Case; for if the Chancellor had no Mind to have influenc'd the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, could he not have left it to the common course of Justice, without an Explanation of the Fact. It had been more than sufficient, if he had told them, that there was a Riot committed in the Play-House, and that her Majesty had ordered him to prosecute one of the Offenders, and he did hope that her Majesty should have Justice. Would not the Nature of the Riot have appear'd to the Jury on the Trial? And are not the Jury and Judges  
the

the proper Persons to have found out the dangerous Ills that lurked in the Prologue, upon a fair Trial; but the Lord Chancellor wisely considering that ignorant Citizens were but bad Judges, and worse Explainers of Poetry, was resolv'd to help their Understandings, and tell them plainly, that the Prologue was an Alarm to Rebellion, and that the speaking of it was no other than bracing the Drum of Sedition, to raise Volunteers without a beating Order, to drive *Philip* from those Dominions which her Majesty had stipulated he should enjoy. This is the Sense that the Lord Chancellor would have the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen to understand the Prologue in; and perhaps without his telling them so, they, nor the Jury, would never have found it out.

A Judge from the Bench goes beyond his Commission, if he pretends to explain Matter of Fact to a Jury. If a Difficulty arises in Point of Law, the Judges then not only may, but ought to clear up the Point; but I believe it has hardly been known, that ever a chief Governour in *Ireland* took

upon him to explain a Fact, before Trial, to a Lord-Mayor and Aldermen; and after having prepossess'd them with the Heinousness of the Crime, to tell them that the Obligations that that City had to the Queen, ought to influence the Jury to do her Majesty Justice. Justice, I think he says, nay, equal Justice with her Subjects: If no more was expected from the Jury; What occasion was there to remind the City of the Obligations they had to the Queen, and to tell them, that he hop'd, considering those Obligations, they would not think it hard, that her Majesty should EXPECT Justice from them? I believe an indifferent Jury of Protestant Citizens would not think *hard* to do Justice, according to their Consciences; but such Men would not serve the Chancellor's Turn, he wanted Men of *Loyalty* to be returned for the Jury. I suppose, he means the new Converts, those Teagues new vamp'd into Preferments, are the Men of *Loyalty* who at present enjoy his Favour; and considering their Obligations, wont think it hard to do Justice



in the Chancellor's Sense, which is to find the Persons guilty of a Riot, in that very enormous Manner, in which he has been pleas'd to explain it before hand, whether it appear so or not on the Trial.

The Chancellor by his Speech had found them guilty, and he did not doubt but that a Loyal Jury would find them so to. And as a Proof that they were guilty in his Opinion, which is the Standard a *Loyal* Jury must go by, he had obtain'd Mercy for all but one. I think the Law allows every Man to be a good Man till he is legally tried and convicted ; but here the Lord Chancellor runs before the Law, and not only had found several People guilty, but likewise had obtain'd them a Pardon. Would it not have been more according to the Course of Law, that these People should have been try'd, and if found guilty, Mercy had then come in its proper Place ; but my Lord Chancellor has a particular way of his own, he forgives as *Jeffery's* us'd to hang before Trial.

The



The invidious Distinction, which is insinuated by *Men of Loyalty*, is what cannot be pass'd over without Notice. All Protestants in *Ireland* value themselves on their Loyalty, and are, I dare say, truly, heartily, and zealously Loyal to her present Majesty. The Distinction of Parties in *Ireland* is widely different from what it is here. The Difference is not in Words, but in Things; Protestant and Papist were formerly all the Distinction, but since the Chancellor's coming there, the Terms of *Whig* and *Tory* are come into Fashion: All the Protestants in *Ireland* are sensible of the Effects of the late happy Revolution; they revere the Memory of their Deliverer, and gratefully acknowledge the Blessings of the Almighty through him. *England* indeed had their Religion, their Laws and Liberties rescued from arbitrary Power: But the *Irish* Protestants had more, their Lives, their Estates were in the Hands of the Destroyers, their Persons imprisoned, and their Estates seiz'd by the old Popish Proprietors: Those few that escaped Prisons, were

were naked, and strolling like Vagabonds, eating the Bread of Charity; but Providence at last sent them a Deliverer, and they were restored by him to their Habitations. Ought Obligations of this Nature to be forgotten? Surely No: Yet such is the Unhappiness of *Party*, that Men cannot be Grateful, but they must be thought *Disloyal*. The Chancellor ever since his coming into *Ireland*, has discouraged all those who were Lovers of the Memory of King *William*, branded them with a Party-Name, and called them *Whigs*; whilst the Papists, taking Advantage of the Distinction, make a Virtue of defaming his late Majesty, and, by that Means, obtain a Shelter from the other Party, and are profest *Tories*. Thus our Parties are come in Fashion, in a Country where they were hardly known; and the most inveterate Papist, because he can rail at King *William*, and call himself a *Tory*, finds Countenance, or at least Protection, whilst an honest Church of *Ireland* Protestant, is neglected and vilified, for no other Reason, but because he cannot forget the Man, to whom,

un-

under Heaven, he owes the very Bread he eats. Thus the Protestants there are counted Disloyal, whilst the Papists, and the new Converts, are received like truly *Loyal* and Obedient Subjects; and yet I would lay my Life, that there is not a Protestant in that Kingdom, that is able to carry Arms, that would not readily spend the last Drop of his Blood in the Defence of her present Majesty, whilst the favour'd new Converts and Papists, with their boasted *Loyalty*, would to a Man turn Recreants to the Government, and join with the Pretender.

Unhappy *Ireland*! how are thy People misrepresented before the Throne of the best of Queens? The truly *Loyal* and good Patriots are styl'd *factious*, whilst the Murtherers of our Fathers are *Loyal*. The Serpent, whilst frozen, was unable to do Mischief, but he no sooner reviv'd, than he stung the very Bosom from whence he receiv'd the reviving Warmth. Such is an *Irish* Papist, with his boasted *Loyalty*. Whilst depress'd, he is hum-

humble and fawning, but upon the least Encouragement from the Government, the Serpent regains his Sting, and uses it with all his native Rancour. *Loyalty* in them is a Contradiction in Nature; they inherit Malice and Revenge from Generation to Generation. The *English* Protestants, and their Descendants, are looked upon as the Ufurpers of their Estates, and ever since the first Conquest, they have laid hold on all Occasions to destroy both the Root and Branch of that People. Their noisy *Loyalty* has ever been a Stale to their Rebellion, and served as Pretence to perpetrate the greatest of Villanies. Was not the Tragedy of *Forty One* begun with that Pretence? And did not those Villains defame the best of Kings, and pretend, they had the Royal Authority to commit the most horrid of Massacres? Their pretended *Loyalty* in those unhappy divided Times, met with some seeming Encouragement, and they soon made Use of their ill-got Power, and (as

D

they



they said) *Loyally* murdered Two Hundred Thousand of the King's Protestant Subjects.

The Descendants from these very Murderers are the Persons, who, at present, make up the greatest Part of the Body of the *Irish* Tories: I do not say all; for there are some few, who, by the Happiness of a good and fashionable Education, have learnt to find Fault with the Revolution, and defame King *William*, (which, by the By, is the whole Test of Parties in *Ireland*.) These Gentlemen will tell you, that by saving the Church, His late Majesty put it in Danger: I wonder they do not carry their Argument farther, and prove, thar, by restoring them their Estates, he set them a starving also; but the Plenty they enjoy would contradict the Argument; nay, their very Education confutes it, since that too is owing to the Man they so gratefully defame.

The



The Papists in *England* are an inconsiderable Body of Men, not able to make any Head against the Protestant Interest; but in *Ireland* it's widely different; they are a numerous and formidable Body, and for that Reason there are very many good and wholesome Laws made to prevent the Growth of Popery, which, if duly executed, would, in the next Age, have its wish'd for Effect. The Lord Chancellor is pleas'd to take Notice of this in his Speech, and seems to insinuate, that he suffered by some Misrepresentations, that the Laws were not duly executed, and therefore he tells the Lord-Mayor, that he has issued a Proclamation to that Purpose, that the Fault may not lie at his Door, and exhorts the Magistracy of *Dublin* to do their Duty, for that the Country took Example by them; and when they (the Justices in the Country I suppose he means) were asked, why they suffered Mass to be said publickly? The Answer was, It was done in *Dublin*.

I believe I can assign a better Reason, why Mass is said publicly in the Country, contrary to Law, than his Lordship has been pleased to give. He observes, that this is acted through the Remissness of the Magistrates; but what Magistrates are remiss? even those of his own making. His Lordship, to increase his Number of Men of *Loyalty*, (I mean, Men that rail at King *William*) has put most of the new Converts into the Commission of the Peace; and it is from these Magistrates, that Priests, not registred according to Law, find Shelter and Protection; and dare, in Defiance of the Laws, to say Mass openly. That Encouragement should be given to new Converts, I allow; and the Acts of Parliament in *Ireland* have sufficiently provided for it; but for a Man of Forty Years of Age, who has all his Life-Time liv'd a violent *Roman* Catholick, on his coming over to the Church of *Ireland*, to be put into the Commission of Peace, and entrusted with the immediate

mediate Execution of those Laws, which are in Force against that Religion, of which he was but the last Year a zealous Professor, is a piece of Policy beyond my Understanding. Is it to be supposed, that at such an Age, a Man's Conversion is real? or, suppose it were, and that the Person coming over to the Church of *Ireland*, is a sincere Convert; Can he so immediately forget all his Friends and Relations, whom he left in the Popish Religion? And will not he have some Regard to their Consciences, who have not received the Grace of being converted as well as himself? Can he be so deaf to the Ties of Relation, as to give up a Priest his Cousin, or perhaps, Brother, to be prosecuted according to Law, where only his winking can save him? This I believe is not to be supposed; What signifies then that the Law says, That all the Priests, allowed by Act of Parliament, shall be register'd, and, after their Death, none shall succeed them; when the Seminaries abroad can furnish them with Suc-

Successors, and those Successors are sure of a new converted Relation, a Justice of the Peace to protect, or at least, skreen them from the Law.

From hence it is that Mass comes to be said publicly in the Country, in Defiance of the Law; and, by this Means, the Growth of Popery increases, and the Protestant Interest is weakened; barefaced *Jacobitism* is avowed, and the Friends of the Pretender dare openly avow their Principles. The Laws are very plain against these Practices, but the Execution of those Laws must be remiss and weak, whilst entrusted in such Hands. I do not doubt but it will be readily ask'd here, If there are no old Protestant Justices: Yes, thank God there are; but very few of the Chancellor's making. He, good Man, took Care to increase the Number of his Men of *Loyalty*; and the new Converts were the only Protestants in *Ireland*, that hated King *William*, and, of Course, fittest to be employ'd under the Chancellor's Administration. The  
Di-



Distinction of his Favour to those Men, has, in some Measure, cow'd the *English* Protestant Magistracy from putting the Laws in Execution. They durst not present a Priest at the Quarter-Sessions, for Fear of being called *Factionous*; whilst the Priest, whom they would have prosecuted, perhaps was protected by the Sheriff, some *new Convert*, who, in most of the Countries, always was approv'd by the Chancellor, against an *English* Protestant Competitor. Should a Protestant Justice of the Peace, I say, have presented such a Priest, the Prosecution would certainly have been esteemed *factionous* and malicious, and, upon the Intercession of the favourite *Loyal* Sheriff, a *Noli Prosequi* might, perhaps, be obtained from the Chancellor, and the Prosecutor left to the Resentment and Revenge of his *Roman* Catholick Neighbours.

The Commons of *Ireland* accuse the Lord Chancellor of being the Occasion of Divisions amongst them, and truly I think with Justice. The  
Pro-



Protestant Interest in *Ireland*, before the Chancellor's Time, was firm and united: *Whig* and *Tory* were one and the same Thing; and, as I observed above, the only material Distinction was, Protestant and Papist: The Party Names has created some Distinction and Animosity amongst them; but the Protestants of *Ireland* will always find it their Interest to unite. Could Parties be brought to that pass, which they are in *Britain*, the *Irish* Protestants might take a Farewel to their Liberties, their Estates, and their Lives. The Popish Faction will readily fall in with either Side, to crush the other: They are vigilant and active on every Occasion, and only want to bring Divisions to a Heighth, that they may once more satiate their Revenge, and bath themselves in the Blood of Protestants. The *Noli Prosequi* against *Lloyd*, for publishing the Memoirs of the Chevalier *De St. George*, gave them strange Encouragement and Hopes. They began to talk of repealing Laws, and being restored to their forfeited E-

states. A Popish Prince was full in view, and they could not contain their Exultations; this justly alarm'd the Protestants, and truly it was high time, when some of them had the Impudence to declare, that they would not take Twenty Years Purchase for those Estates which were forfeited, and sold by an *English* Act of Parliament. Things being thus, could the Commons do less, than represent this to her Majesty? And is it not just when they say, that the Lord Chancellor having represented *Edward Lloyd* as an Object of her Majesty's Mercy, and as not having an evil Design in publishing the said Libel, in order to obtain a *Noli Prosequi* on the Indictment, acted therein contrary to his Duty, and to the Protestant Interest in the Kingdom. I am, and must be, of Opinion with the rest of the House of Commons, that this Resolution was well-grounded, as well as the *Second*, wherein it's resolved, that he, by declaring his Opinion to the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen,

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took upon himself to pre-judge the Merits of the Cause then depending, and to influence the Aldermen, some of whom are constantly returned on Juries in Causes of Importance of this City. The *Third* Resolution was a necessary Consequence of these Two; for it was absolutely necessary to address her Majesty to remove a Person from the publick Administration of Affairs, whom they adjudg'd to have been the principal Fomenter of Divisions amongst them, who had been prejudicial to the Protestant Interest of the Kingdom, and infringed the Laws and Liberties of the People.

The Chancellor did all he could to ward this Blow, and endeavour'd as much as possible to get his new Converts, the Men of *Loyalty*, into the House of Commons; but Thanks be to Providence, notwithstanding his Industry, a true *English* Protestant Parliament is assembled, who glory in nothing more than in their being *Loyal*, in a just and  
true

true Sense, to her Majesty; they are ready to sacrifice their All, to support Her on the Throne, which She rightfully and lawfully inherits; and notwithstanding all the Endeavours to disunite them, resolve themselves into no other Distinction of Parties, than *that made by his late Majesty, viz. Those who are for the Protestant Religion, and present Establishment; and those who mean a Popish Prince and French Government.*

Such a House of Commons could not but take Notice of the mal-Administration of the Chancellor; and therefore as it was their Duty, like good and loyal Subjects, they have address'd the Queen for his Removal. Whilst on the other Hand, the Lords and the House of Convocation make Addresses in his Favour, and represent him as a faithful, vigilant, and *loyal* Magistrate. This clashing of Opinions in the Two Houses, occasions much matter of Speculation in *Britain*, and People, for want of knowing what



the Lords are in *Ireland*, are apt to condemn the Commons of *Passion*, in their Resolutions against the Chancellor; but to put that matter into a proper Light, I must here take Notice, that *English* Gentlemen can have no just Notion of the *Irish* House of Lords.

The Mention of a House of Lords in *Britain*, gives the Idea of the most August Assembly in the World; but if we form our Notions of the *Irish* by the *British* House of Lords, we are vastly wide of the Mark. The Temporal Lords in *Ireland* that have Session, are a very inconsiderable Number; for the Spiritual, which are Twenty Six, generally make up the better Half of the House. The Lists printed here, are scandalously erroneous; by them one would imagine the Lords Temporal to be numerous; but the Fault lies in this, that the whole *Irish* Peerage is returned in the List, whilst not a Third Part of them have Session in the House, most of the Lords  
being

being Papists, and consequently unqualified to set in that Assembly.

The Bishops then making the most considerable Part of the House of Lords, it is not much to be wondered at, that the Chancellor should gain their Voices: I will not say, that the three vacant Bishopricks could any Way influence that venerable Order of Men; but I dare say this, that a noisy Zeal for the Church has had a good Deal of Effect on those Reverend Prelates. What is the Liberties of the People to them, now the Church is out of Danger? And could they do less, at a dead Lift, than help the Man, to whom they imagine they owe the restoring of Episcopacy to its primitive Dignity and Authority?

It would be down-right Ingratitude in them to deny the Chancellor their Voices. They have no Temporal Estates to lose; and they may fancy, that even a Popish Pretender would not dare to lay sacrilegious

legious Hands on their Bishopricks. But the Lords Temporal, who have dirty Acres to lose, could not be of the Bishops Opinion, and therefore the most Part of them protested against the Address. These worthy Patriots were of the Commons Opinion, that the Lord Chancellor had acted contrary to the Protestant Interest in *Ireland*, and infringed the Liberties of the People; so that this Address was purely carried by the Majority of the Bishops, and might be properly entitled, *An Address from the Lords Spiritual*, and the Word *Temporal*, might be left out.

The Convocation are the next Sticklers for the Lord Chancellor; here the Church comes again to favour him; but I am not much surprized at that. Some of the Lower House are exactly the Chancellor's Men of *Loyalty*. Indefeasible Hereditary Right is preached up, in its utmost Extent, in the University of *Dublin*. This has debauched the Minds, and vitiated the Principles of our young Divines.

vines. When they talk of Hereditary Right, they presently point out to whom it belongs, and fix their Passive Obedience, not to Her Majesty, but to the *Chevalier*. It's notorious how Two from that University have behaved themselves in *London*; both Men of good Sense, but mistaken Principles. One of them, writing to his Friend in *Ireland*, has these Words in his Letter; " We have great Expectance " from the next Session, that the " solemn League and Covenant, *alias*, " the Abjuration Oath, will be repealed. I think this Gentleman's Meaning is pretty plain. The other is an Instance, that I mention with all imaginable Concern; and I could wish with all my Heart that it were false, on Account of the noble Family to which he does belong. The Person I mean, is of Quality, and a Clergyman, who was preferred to a Deanery by his Kinsman and Patron; but finding that the Law requires him to take the Oaths, he made a Conscience of swearing Allegiance to the QUEEN, and ab-



abjuring the *Pretender*, and so refused the Preferment and Dignity designed him.

These are Patterns of our young Divines in *Ireland*, and I am afraid, upon Examination, there would be found more of that Piece: Such as these are proper Advocates for the Chancellor, and ready to present any Address in his Favour. They would not be his Men of *Loyalty*, if they should refuse it; and that Title sticks nearest their Hearts: But all their Addresses prove nothing in the Chancellor's Favour; for they don't confute one Word of the Matter of Fact of the Resolutions of the House of Commons. So that notwithstanding these Addresses, I am still of the Opinion, that the Resolutions are well grounded; and that their addressing Her Majesty for the Removal of the Lord Chancellor from all Places of Trust in *Ireland*, was highly necessary for the Protestant Interest, and the Peace and Welfare of that Kingdom.

F I N I S.